Distance from Their the

The Great Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany—Second Annual Exhibition—
Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30—1842.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 30.
A cloudy sky and a drizzling rain have broken the charm which has hitherto hung over the weather. It was, however, of but little consequence, as the Fair proper is over, and this day is set apart for the cartle sale. We visited the ground, and found exhibitors all busily engaged in removing their articles. The cartle sale commenced, but instead of attendance and the sale commenced, but instead of attendance and the sale commenced, but instead of attendance and the sale commenced of the sale com

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THE CENTURY PLANT.

This is emphatically the Horticultural wonder of the age. For an hundred years this venerable plant has vegetated along in silence, modesty, and almost oblivion. Revolution on revolution has it witnessed; thrones and dynasties has it seen pass away. Still it yet lives, and its last days are now its days of glory. For sixty years it has stood in its present position, under the continued protection of the older and younger Patroons. It was purchased soon after the revolutionary war at the sale of a confiscated estate in the city of New York. And the fact that its memory must extend back even to the old French and Indian wars—that it was even advanced in years at the time of the American revolution—and that its present exultation in pride, grandeur, beauty and magnificence, is but the unerring and fatal harbinger of speedy and eternal dissolution, causes the observer to behold it with a feeling of reverence, and a pensive, yet pleasing melancholy.

The stock first made its appearance on the 25th June last, and then began rapidly to elevate itself, solitary and alone, until the 8th of September, when it attained its present height of 22 feet 6 inchesgrown in about two months and a half. The first flower expanded on the 11th September; and others are still putting forth in slow succession, each other and the story of the september of th

die immediately after it has finished its flowering, which occurs but once during the long period of its existence.

It is now being exhibited for the benefit of the Albany Orphan Asylum—a very worthy institution. This of course is through the liberality of the present Patroon, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, who inherits the ancient manor grounds.

The Patroon's Manston.

There, while upon the sacred grounds, we could but look on with deep regret that the younger patroon should under any pretence suffer the chisel of the stonecutter and the sound of the hammer to in vade the sanctity of this ancient mansion so hallowed to the memory of one of nature's noblemen. The building is undergoing an entire transformation. It is having the addition of wings on the west and east, a portice in front, and stonework incorporated throughout the whole building. True, all the additions are made with as great a semblance as possible to antiquity, but what of that? What else is it, after all, but a forgery of antiquity? and we could but imagine that the ancient elms, which, like guardian angels, surround this sacred mansion, were looking down with a sad and solemn frown, as they saw their ancient friend and companion doffing garments of antiquity, and bedecking himself in more modern habiliments. We fancied we heard the winds sigh over the change—but it might have been the wind. They can see the old mansion no more, and we fear they will never forgive the sacrilege that has taken it from their sight.

Concursion of the Pair.

From the Rev. J. C. Choules, we obtained the names of the committee appointed by the New York State Agricultural Society to memorialize the Legislature for the establishment of agricultural schools in this State. This inovement is very justly regarded by all the gentlemen farmers present at the fair, as the most important that has yet taken place on this great subject. The committee consist of one from each Senatorial district. Their names are as follows:—

Rev. J. O. Choules, Chairman.
I. I. Brown, Esq.
Dr. J. P. Berkman.
Hon. John Savage.
Benj. P. Johnson, Esq.
George J. Pumpelly, Esq.

4. Hon. John Savage.
5. Bryl. P. Johnson, Esq.
6. George J. Pumpelly, Esq.
7. Harvey Baldwin, Esq.
8. Jas. S. Wadsworth, Esq.
1t would not be proper to conclude our report of the Society, James S. Wadsworth, Esq., and the officers of the Society generally, L. Tucker, Esq., editor of the Cultivator, Mr. Colman, Mr. Comstock, and indeed to one and all in any way connected with the Society, or interested in the noble art and science of agriculture.

Bereding Animals to Order.

Coming down from Albany we had the pleasure of an interview with the celebrated Col. Jacques, of the Ten Hill Farm, near Boston. He was present at the fair, and was chairman of the committee on native cattle. He is said to be the best judge of animals—animals of all kinds—from the mouse up to the horse—that there is in the country. He is the breeder of the famous Cream Pot Cows, four quarts of whose cream will make a pound of butter—and which he guarantees publicly or privately to convert into butter within a minute's time—he has done it before the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. He has some curious notions, upon which some people think him rather enthusiastic, particularly in the matter of breeding animals to order. For example, he guarantees to breed 20 cows to order, either red, white, black, speckled, ringstretched, or striped—with horns, either long or short, straight, turned up or lopped—with large bags or small, and of any color—the is now breeding a lot with yellow bags and mahogany colored teats—with wide backs upon which you may lay a bushel of corn without its rolling off, or so narrow as not to hold a single kernel. In short, he will breed you animals to order, and is a perfect L. L. D. in the matter of crossing breeds He breeds all his Cream Pot Cows with a deep red body, white faces, yellow asse, yellow bags and mahogany colored teats.
He claims to be able to transfer the properties of any one cow, whatever they may be, to any other cow—and in the matter of color, to shade animals to fancy. He goes strong for native b

New York State Agricultural Society's annual proceedings.

"Early in life I felt some interest in agricultural pursuits. Of late I have given some attention to breeding and managing domestic animals; finding, among most of our farmers, but little, or no attention paid to the improvement of their neat cattle, particularly the cow for the dairy. Believing her of the first importance in point of comfort and profit, at the same time thinking the difference between a very poer and a very good cow, was greater than in any other animal, I was induced to make some practical experiments for her improvement. The subject required great consideration, and after taking into view our soil, climate, habits, &c., I was inclined to the belief, under all circumstances, that a judicious cross of some improved foreign bread, with our native cattle, would prove the most ready economy for our farmers.

With these views I cammenced, by the purchase of the imported Durham short horn bull calf, Coelebs, for which I paid \$600. He was crossed on our native cows with great success. I then sele ted one very superior native cow, and crossed her with Coelebs. The offspring of this cross, when at maturity, gave twenty-one quarts of milk per day, which milk preduced 3 lbs. of butter, and this on grass feed only.

I helieve if our farmers had given as much attention to

ess. I believe if our farmers had given as much attention to I believe if our farmers had given as much attention to crossing and improving their neat cattle as they have to the improvement of the fleece of their sheep, their profits would have been far greater in proportion. The process of crossing a fine wool ram with our native sheep, for the purpose of improving the fleece, is very simple, there being little or no character in the native sheep worth re tanning. Not so as regards some individuals among our native dairy cows; they have properties most desirable to be transmitted. From the experience I have had, I feel confident that almost any desirable points or properties in one animal, may be transferred to another; and, as I have frequently stated, that animals may be bred to order. To practice upon these principles with success, will require time, patience, perseverance, great attention, with much discrimination. It has been my object to combine, as much as possible, all the desirable properties; first, for the dairy, then for the shambles and yoke. As far as my knowledge extends, it appears to me that the principles referred to, have not been much practised upon. I have often thought that much of the expense in selecting and

Esterney Milylew,

HUMOROUS REFORT ON SWINE,
By William Lincoln, Esq., Gounsellor-at-Law,
and Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester
[Mass.] Agricultural Society. Albany, 29th Sept.,
1842.
Mr. Lincoln was Chairman of the New York
State Agricultural Society's Committee en Swine.
Associated with him were Messrs Samuel Chiever
of Albany, A. Marks of Durham, New York, and
William N. Ludlow of Hudson, N. Y. It is proper
to say here, what is well known in Massachusetts,
that Mr. Lincoln is regarded as a most incorrigible
joker; indeed, his friends think him altogether irreclaimable. Certain it is that his report, which he
read at the Capitol, and the irresistably comical expression of his countenance, and ludierous tones of
his voice, kept the immense assemblage of gentlemen in one continued roar of laughter, often
amounting to obstreprousness. It was the theme
of universal and constant remark during our stay at
Albany. In giving it to the public, it is impossible
to put in all the "cheers," "laughter," "applause,"
"stamping," "shouting," &c., &c., &c., -t.—twas incessant. The report was read to the same audience
that heard the address of Gov. Sward, a solitary
remark upon which I did not hear made; it seemed
to be totally eclipsed by Mr. Lincoln's report, which
we obtained exclusively, and with no small difficulty. It follows:—

New York Syrar Agaicularua. Society.

William Lincolo, Hudson, N. Y.

The judges of swine of the New York! State Agricultural Society respectfully submit their report:—

They have had the great honor of waiting on a great
company of those amaible animals who claim our waraest affections, by all those dear relations which connect
the pots and plates of those who desire to live well. The
hogs have made Albany the "banner county" of pork.

The yadge vary those who desire to live well. The
hogs have made Albany the "banner county" of pork.

They set no delegates the State convention of stock in
the pots and plates of those who desire to live well.

The yadge have had great difficulty in
deciding a

famous "no haired horse." The hair of a pig should be short; so should be that of a man. As the poet almest says;

"Man wants but little hair below,
Nor wants that little long."

Hewever well they might flourish in the suany clime of their nativity, they would need great coats as blankets to protect them against the stern winters of northern regions. They were finely formed, and were said to be peculiarly valuable for delicacy of flesh. The committee were of the opinion that although they might grace the table of the epicure with a rich repast, that they would bring less of prefit to the pot of the practical farmer, than pleasure to those who are luxurious in pork.

The representatives of the females of the community of swine were beautiful, as all females are, by whatever name they are called.

For breeding sows, the first premium of ten dollars, was awarded to Mr. T. C. Abrahams, of Watervliet. His excellent matron was surrounded by a large and pretty family, only three days old, living witnesses of the ability of the mother to increase the population of the Empire State. The repose of this pleasant domestic circle was unhapply disturbed by the untimely death of one of the sisters. It is hoped that the last moments of the departed pig were cheered by the reflection, that it perished in promoting the great cause of agriculture.

The second premium was assigned to Mr. Benjamin Gibson of Albany.

The hird premium was given to Mr. Gerrit Middleton, of Albany.

As a testimonial of the excellence of the swine exhibited in this department, the committee recommend that diplomes should be presented to Messrs. C. N. Bement, Jesse Buck, John Lossing, William Landon, and R. Fox, all of Albany; Mr. A Van Bergen of Coxsackie; and to Mr. Harmon flusing of Bethlehem.

Fifty-seen pigs were in the pens: the census of those who were out of the pans was not taken; all were of remarkable excellence.

No specific premium was proposed for the young citi-

Fifty-seven pigs were in the pens: the census of those who were out of the pens was not taken; all were of remarkable excellence.

No specific premium was proposed for the young citizens of the commonwealth of swine, by the society. They will afford to their owners, by their present merits and future value, higher rewards than can be measured by any pecuniary recompense in the power of the committee to bestow.

The committee have derived so much gratification from the interviews they have had with these nice little creatures, that they recommend to the society to present a deploma for success in good breeding, to Mr. Gerret Douoisen, Bethlehem, Mr. R. Schuyler and Mr. A. Schuyler, of Watervliet, Judge Samuel Chever and Mr. Gibson, of Albany, for their ine Berkshire pigs: to Mr. Thomas Pemberton for a pig of the Grass breed; to Mr. Henry Sloan, of Guilderland, for specimens of the Cheshire and Grass cross; and to Mr. Thomas Beighton and C. N. Bement for examples of the migled blood of the China and Mackay stocks.

There were two pigs of Mr. Bement's which enlisted

There were two pigs of Mr. Bement's which enlisted sympathy and excited admiration. They were left as desolate orphans, at the early age often days, by the decease of their venerable maternal perent. Their owner has since brought them up by hand, and has thus afforded another instance of his handiwork in benefiting the farmer's stock. His good breeding is so well known, that it cannot be doubted these pigs will have a liberal education.

another hashed. His good breeding is so well known, that it cannot be doubted these pigs will have a liberal education.

A great mass of facts has been collected, illustrating the comparative merits of the various breeds of swine, and the geneaclogy and biography of celebrated individuals. It has seemed convenient to communicate the opinions of the judges with that brevity which is demanded by the hurry of an occasion where it is more desirable to see than to hear, and to sak leave hereafter to submit a supplementary statement in relation to topics of general interest to the agriculturalist.

In the deliberations of the committee the chairman has participated slightly. He has conceived it to be his duty to record their decisions accurately, and he regrets that it has not been in his power to report them more fully and perfectly. The matters which have been stated have been determined by his associates. For the manner in which they have been communicated he alone must be responsible.

When we look at the comparative condition of the hu-nan race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to be conclusion that if a man will not be a man he had bet-ture.

For the Committee, WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

DINNER AT THE KNICKERBOCKER HALL, SEPT. 29TH,
1842, PREPARED BY BRIARE AND WALKER.
Seats for 210 guests.
The company sat down to dinner at 7 P. M.
Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Choules.
The dinner was served up in the usual good style
of Briare and Walker, who are young men deserving of much credit. Every thing went off in fine
style.

style.

At the dinner we noticed, among others, the Hon. Luther Bradish, the Hon. James Tallmadge, George W. Patterson, Esqr., ex-speaker of Assembly, and Mr. Nichols of the Senate.

Mr. Wadsworth, the President of the Society, presided with dignity at the dinner.

Mr. Wadsworth, the President of the Society, presided with dignity at the dinner.

After the dinner—

Mr. Wassworth rose, and made some remarks. He spoke at length upon the great cause in which this society was engaged. He congratulated the members upon the improvements which had been made since last year. He would not allow the occasion to pass without recalling to our remembrance that great man, so dear to every American citizen, the great Father of his Country. He was a farmer. (Applause.) Neither would he allow this occasion to pass without alluding to what this State had done for the great farming interests, particularly in the matter of geology. He concluded with proposing the health of the Hon. Lieut.-Goveraor (Bradish).

Mr. Bardish rose to the call. He returned thanks for the honor that had been done him. He desired to present his congratulation to this society for the great advance ment which their efforts had been the means of bringing about within the last year. He spoke of the soil of our own State, and its capacity for producing great crops, as unrivalled in any part of this or any other country. He alluded to the great improvements in breeds of cattle, in agricultural implements, in improved seeds, &c. He also complimented our eastern meighbors for many excellent improvements in these things. He related a humorous anecdote of a Yankee, who took all his estate in his hand-kerchief and in his pocket, and went a travelling. He came over into New York to a good old Dutch burgher. The Dutchman was pleased with his shrewdness, and a few years saw this same Yankee the son-in-law of this same Dutch burgher. Thus we have improved our own race—Dutch Yankees—he thought it a geod cross. He said he could not forget to notice here another cause of the improvements in agriculture, to wit, the increased facilities of intercommunication between one section of the State and another. He spoke with regret that out of \$600,000 annually appropriated by the State for education in a griculture. He was glad the subject w

posing the following toast:—"Agriculture and agriculturists."

As no one in particular was pointed out in this call,

As no one in particular was pointed out in this call,

Mr. Colman proposed that the answer be given by States in order.

Mr. Norr stose, he said it would be parliamentary to call on Maine, but Maine had no representative here; he, therefore, thoug, t it would be proper for that portion of this State to reply which had a Maine position.

He alluded in the course of his remarks to the American Institute—to which

The Hon. James Tallmador replied in an animated speech. He returned thanks for the complimentary manner in which that Institution had been spoken of by Mr. Nott. He went on to give some account of the American Institute. He said her 15th anniversity took place on the 10th of October next, to which this society were all invited (cries of we'll all go.") He spoke of the Institute as an elder sister to this society, and he wished an acquaintance to be cultivated. He went on to pay a very handsome compliment to the present Fair and Exhibation of this Society; but he thought the Society should go further, and provide a market for her productions (a tariff.) He went on here to discuss the tariff question and other political matters, which we pass over as they can be found in the political papers, and were not exclusively agricultural.

He ended with this sentiment:

"The greatest of inventions—the union of labor, liberty and science"

Doctor Beerman, of Kinderhook. He returned the thanks of the Society, to gentlemen who had brought arti-

has been celebrated for the greatness of its inhabitants, on account of his Berkshire. Another diploms should be improved Chins stock.

It is requested by the committee that the thanks of the improved Chins stock.

It is requested by the committee that the thanks of the society should be tendered to Messrs. S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, for cariching the show by the exhibition of his Berkshire boar; to Mr. William Kirby, of Guilderland, fo. bringing a good specimen of the Derbyshire breed, and to Mr. Harmon Bussing, of Bethlehem, for a fine Berkshire boar.

Mr. C. N. Bement, whose praise as a successful improve of stock is in all the pens and styes of the west, exhibited two Neapolitans, who were as destitute of clothing as the famous "no haired horse." The hair of a pig should be short; so should be that of a man. As the poet almest is memory. In conclusion he said, there is one species formestic manufacture which we must not forget. He therefore gave us a toast:—
The feet for childrens stockings, and the good housewife

The feet for entire that bear them.

This was drank standing, with loud cheers.

Mr. Comproce here called for Mr. Borrs, of Virginia, who made a few remarks. He gave, as a

tonst,
New York and Virginia, the one renowned for its cultivators, the other for its cultivator.
This called up the Hon. G. B. Patterson, and he
called for Mr. Barnard.

Anis called up the Hon. Or D. Patterson, and the called for Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Barnard, of Albany, made a beautiful speech. In the course of his remarks he expressed his desire to see the dignity and rank of this employment—agriculture. He wanted to see it elevated. He wanted to see the American farmers elevated to the dignity and rank which their just character entitled them. He contrasted the American farmer with the English farmer—the one a landholder, the other atenant, or at least holding his farm on a short and feeble tenure.

His remarks, were very zood, and much in the

landholder, the other atenant, or at least holding his farm on a short and feeble tenure.

His remarks were very good, and much in the strain of others already reported. He concluded with the following sentiment:—

The cottage home of the enlightened American farmer, filled with contentment and peace.

Mr. Norr regretted that Mr. Ferguson had not seen old Rip Van Winkle. [Mr. Ferguson had alluded to old Rip in his remarks.] He said he was present, alluding to Mr. Van Vranken.

Mr. Van Vranken replied in low Dutch, to the great amusement of the company. Not understanding Dutch, we must be excused for net reporting him. He concluded with a toast in Dutch, which he interpreted

Farmers, nature's nobility, the highest order among freemen.

Mr. Norr called on Colonel Stone to translate old

Mr. Norr called on Colonel Stone to translate old Rip's speech.

Col. Srows thought hard at being called upon to translate a tongue he did not understand. Had it been to translate it into Mohawk he could have done it. He did not know what to talk about—every subject had been already used up. He said he had changed his politics since he came here—he had 'ecome an agrarian, and as such he would like to cut in for a slice of the Genesse Flats (alluding to Mr. Wadsworth). He said he meant to call up the representative of King Solomon before he sat down. The king was a horticulturist.—It had been said that Adam was an agriculturist—liws not so, he was a horticulturist.—He alluded very handsomely to the gentleman from Lansingburgh, Mr. A. Walsh, florist. He concluded with this toact;

this toact;

Flowers—the alphabet of angels,
By which, on leaves and flowers,
They write mysterious truths.

This was intended for Mr. A. Walsh.
Mr. A. Walsh made a few appropriate remarks, and concluded with a toast. He called upon some Lansing burgh gentlemen who were more accustomed to public peaking.

speaking.

GEN. Viell, of Lansingburgh, replied in a neat spee
Among other things, he paid a handsome compliment
the lamented Jesse Buel. He concluded with this toast
The New York State Fair, and the Fair of New Yo

The New York State Fair, and the Fair of New York State.

He called up the Rev. Mr. Colman, who gave:—
The great subsoil plough, universal education.

Here, as the company was breaking up,
Mr. Fragues rose to pay a splendid compliment to Mr. Wadsworth, of Genessee. He wished him to prosecute breeding in all its branches.

Col. Stork here made some remarks on the clergy of the United States, which called up
The Rev. Mr. Choules. He made some appropriate remarks. He concluded by announcing the names of the committee appointed last evening. He also desired that public lectures might be delivered throughout the State on agriculture, and that the Society would take the subject immediately into consideration.

Mr. Colman followed with some remarks on the clergy and their influence upon agriculture. He then made some beautiful and happy remarks upon women, and the position they occupy in relation to this subject. His remarks were sometimes very humorous, and elicited great applause. It is impossible to do them justice in our limits.

Mr. Baldwin, of Syracuse, made some remarks, but

Ar. Baldwin, of Syracuse, made some remarks, but them.

REMARKS.

Everything at the dinner passed off with the best feeling. The company were greatly and justly delighted with the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Waterstown, Canada, a member, we believe, of the present legislature at Toronto. He made many friends and well wishers.

There were occasional sallies of wit, and interchange of repartee which kept a delightful flow of soul.

[Correspondence of the Herald.] Kingston, Sept. 26, 1842. Progress of the Civil Revolution in Canada-Sin Charles Bagol's Sensation-Seat of Government. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ., NEW YORK HE-

RALD:-DEAR SIR :-

Since I last addressed you relative to the changes in our provincial government, but little of interest to your readers has transpired. Some very curious changes have taken place, which are worth recording, as evidence of the frailty of human nature, and the power of gold in dispelling political principles, which one (judging from the language of the possessors,)] would suppose were immutable as the decrees of fate, but experience teaches us the un certainty of all professions, and inclines us to be suspicious of all. A resolution was proposed to the House of Assembly by Mr. Dunscomb, the member for Beauharnois, commendatory of the changes lately made in the ministry, and expressing a confidence in the present junction of parties, which are as dissimilar as whigs and locos. The source from which it emanated was unexpected, and astonished many of both parties; the member who proposed it thing radical, and supporting the late Sydenham administration to the utmost of his ability. The time chosen for its proposition was also to be wondered at. A vote of confidence expressed in a ministry who had not entered upon their duties. This would appear rather premature, more especially as Mr. Dunscombe had always strenuously opposed several of the individuals composing that ministry.

Mr. Danscombe's brother had just received

appointment within the gift of government-it has since been revoked! The measure provoked much personal abuse and discussion. It was opposed by

personal abuse and discussion. It was opposed by many of the members on account of this implied confidence, amended materially, and passed the House by a sweeping majority.

The debates on the subject were very interesting to one conversant with the politics of the country, as many of the members were unaccustomed to make conciliatory speeches, and room was therefore given for recrimination on the part of those who withstood the tide.

The next change to be recorded is the appointment of T. C. Ayim, to be Solicitor-General for

who withstood the tide.

The next change to be recorded is the appointment of T. C. Aylwin, to be Solicitor-General for Canada East, vacant since the elevation of the Hon. C. D Day, to the Bench. Mr. Aylwin has long been the most inveterate opponent of Mr. Hincks, the Inspector-General, who forms one of the Cabinet now in power, and has abused him in the strongest language his imagination could suggest, when the address of His Excellency was in progress of discussion. He now dines, walks and talks with him familiarly. Mr. Small, a very worthy and consistent man, has received the appointment of Solicitor-General for Canada West. Mr. Gwinard, mentioned in my last communication, has refused the office of inspector of Crown Lands, lately offered to him, and a special messenger has been sent to persuade him of its benefits.

A question has arisen, which is to be brought before the house to-day, relative to the seat of government; a despatch has been received from the home government relative to the subject, and much anxiety is shown by the Kingstonians, fearing as they do, the loss of that which has served to build up their town. It is not yet known, in what manner it is to be decided, whether by the vote of the house, it will most assuredly leave Kingston. The inusbitants of Kingston are in the yearly receipt of about \$130,000 from the members of the house, yet, they make but little effort to gratify or please them; a wholesale system of imposition is carried on by many who lose sight of the advantages whe chem; a wholesale system of imposition is carried on by many who lose sight of the advantages when them; a wholesale system of imposition is carried on by many who lose sight of the advantages when the secure to them, were it permanent. There are no public amusements, and but few private entertainments; as to the town itself, it boasts of no attraction, except its locality. A measure is also to be brought before the house, which has received His Excellency's sanction, preceived the service of the Province, partic

Philadelphia. [Correspondence of the Herald.] PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Afternoon. October 1, 1842. Matters and Things in Brotherly Love.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq. DEAR SIR :-

October opens upon us here with a bright sun clear beautiful sky, delightful atmosphere, and alto gether the weather is really heavenly. Our morals are also improving. The devil left town vesterday for New York, to

look after some stock operations. The Grand Jury this morning returned a true bill or murder against Milton J. Alexander. Our financiers will be also indicted on the Saturday preceding

Great state of things in politics in Philadelphi The approaching election will be a warm one, and one of the queerest that ever took place in these one of the queerest that ever took place in these parts. There are four parties scattered throughout the city and county—whigs, democrats, incorruptibles, and Tyler men, besides several other cliques with small heads and large tails. The incorruptibles and whigs have met secretly in caucus and agreed to go together. The former were bought by the latter, at ten per cent off for cash down. It is all understood between them that the whigs are to vote the incorruptible county ticket, while the incorruptibles are to support the whig city and county ticket. They will cheat each other if they can. In other words, the whigs are te send the incorruptibles to the Legislature [two-thirds of the names on the ticket are good whigs.] while the incorruptibles are to give them the State House Row, with all the pickings and stealings. A rare and rich piece of political virtue, piety, purity, and integrity.

The whigs appear to entertain no more fear for their city ticket than they do of going down below—far below. The democratis and Tyler men are completely identified, bound up together, and are both battling hard for the victory in the Mayor and Councils, as well as for the success of the city and county, and county tickets. They are very sanguine. In consequence thereof the price of gincocks has risen 15 per cent.

Pipe-laying and colonizing is now doing to a large extent. So much of the latter species of sin against the elective franchise was never before kaown.

All the manufacturies of fraud and corruption are now in active operation. The wages of sin have improved 10 per cent, and if New York wants a large supply, sufficient to bring down fire and brimstone frem heaven, we will be ready to furnish you with any quantity of rascality after our election, and in time for yours. Tell Glentworth and his friends to get ready their funds. We can supply equal to \$10,000, and will take the pay in coon skins or soapsuds, or anything you have. We think we can sink New York in wickedness, and then take all her trade. parts. There are four parties scattered throughout

New York in wickedness, and then take all her trade.

Dr. Lardner commences, at the Chesnut street theatre, on Monday evening, his historical sketches of the French Revolution, with the tableaux vivants. The pit of the theatre has been converted into a parquette. Price to all parts of the house 50 cents. These representations, it is believed, will have a splendid run. There is much talk about

have a splendid run. There is much talk about them.

Louis Garcin, an Italian, convicted of attempting to set fire to a seed store he kept, at the corner of Lombard street and Price's Court, was sentenced this morning, in the Sessions, to six months in the penitentiary. If he had only robbed a bank he would have been admitted into good society.

Sale of stocks to-day:—7 Wilmington Railroad, 91: 43 ditto, 9: 36 Girard Bank, 15.

The courts are doing a tremendous naturalization business to day. Hard swearing—plenty of it.

The new Nisi Prius Court is going to be a nice thing for the Prothonotory of the Supreme Court.

Why don't Captain Tyler have some other organ in this city than the Evening Express? This paper is considered the vulgarist, lowest, most foul mouthed sheet, claiming to be respectable, ever issued in Philadelphia. The editor not only fills his paper with bitter, malignant political slang, but attacks most unjustly and violently every person who refuses to advertise at his bidding.

Syx.

[Correspondence of the Herald.] NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1842

Texian Movements-Trade- Cotton-Banks-The DEAR SIR:-

Letters reached here yesterday, confirming the surrender of Laguna, without resistance to the Mexicans. An armed force of 1500 citizens had mustered at Campeachy, and were on their way to join the forces under Chapotin, a few leagues from

Com. Moore was hourly expected, and it was expected would intercept the Mexicans with their prizes, which had sailed from Vera Cruz.

In a storm on the coast of Cuba, the steamship Natchez, besides a number of vessels, have been lost. In our river, four splendid steamers have been snagged within a few days, and all with full cargoes.

snagged within a few days, and all with full cargoes. Business will commence early. We are receiving large quantities of goods from the north and Europe—specie is coming in trom every point of the compass to purchase goods, and the banks are purchasing up this article to be prepared for the day of resumption, which is fast appreaching. There is, however, very little confidence placed in any of them. The commissioners of the liquidating banks, are busily engaged in exposing abuses, while the late president and cashier of the Atchafalaga Bank, have been sued for the excess of issues [about \$300,000]—and it is hinted, that the cashier [C. Harrod] who was thrust upon the stockholders, as commissioner, will lose his place, and deservedly so. He ought never to have been appointed, as he and the president [J. W. Breedlove] were cognizant of all that has taken place in that bank since 1838. This city since 1834, has above all others in the union, been cursed with a set of financiers and swindlers, that would be a disgrace to Botany Bay. The amount of misery and distress, which they have entailed upon this community, will take years to get rid off.

The people have now lost all confidence in banks,

The amount of misery and distress, which they have entailed upon this community, will take years to get rid off.

The people have now lost all confidence in banks, and if any of them should resume, it will be impossible for them to do any business for the next two years to come. The merchants [those that are left] and people, have learned to do without them. Union, City, Canal, and Commercial stocks, which last year would have been sold for thirty per cent of their par value, could not be sold for half of that now, in fact none will invest in stocks, while they are conducted so badly.

The sugar crop is very promising, and unless we have an early frost, it will be very large. Old sugar has advanced since the tariff, one cent and a half per pound. Cotton has been dull this week, but the crop promises large, and of very good quality.

Theatricals will go on swimmingly this winter. A splendid building will be erected on the ruins of the American in Poydras street. Caldwell, poor fellow, I am afraid will not be able to build; he seems to be broken-hearted and deserted. He has put forth project after project, but all would not do.

The hotels are refitting in great splendor, and expect to do a great business. New Orleans, after all, were it not for those cursed financiers, would be herself again in less than a twelve month. It is the great mart, and ever will be the great metropolis of the south west. No where in the world, is capital and enterprise so well rewarded.

New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1842.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1842.

Sir:—
This morning at half past three, the old Camp street theatre was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was oc-

street theatre was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was occupied as an auction mart.

The weather for several days has been very gloomy, and has retarded very much business transactions. The cotton market has been very quiet, some 2000 bales have been sold, prices are drooping. Flour is exceedingly dull Sales of one lot on the levee at \$2,94, though \$3,20 is the peneral asking price. A cargo was taken yesterday for Jamaica, I understand, at \$3,12\text{1}.

Vessels are arriving daily in distress, from damage sustained in a late storm in the gulf. Fears are entertained for the safety of the "Merchant" steamer, due four days ago. from Galveston.

The bond for \$50,00 of the Cashier of the Atchafalaya Bank, on which the sureties are Thomas and William Morgan, sugar planters at the English Town, has been put in suit, and the papers preparatory to a suit against the president, cashier, and directors, have been handed in to the District Court.

The yellow fever is now pretty severe on strangers who have! arrived here within ten or fifteen days past. On examining the records at the Charity Hospital yesterday, I find the admissions have been chiefly of such this week.

Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C. [Correspondence of the Herald.] CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26, 1842. Great and Destructive Fire in Charleston. J. G. BENNETT, E.

DEAR SIR :-Last evening, about nine o'clock, the cry of fire was heard through our usually quiet streets, and shortly after old St. Michaels pealed out its warning notes, calling together firemen, loafers, thieves, robbers, niggers, &c., as well as decent citizens. The fire was in a large range of new and substantial buildings known as "Preoleaus block." The rear of the stores has been built within a year or two, and the fronts repaired, granite basements, and other costly work having been put upon them. The range contained five stores, three of which were occupied. The fire was discovered in the rear of the

range contained five stores, three of which were occupied. The fire was discovered in the rear of the one occupied by J. C. Burckmyer, as a commission house Mr. B.'s stock was not large at this time, although he is one of our "heaviest" men. He had reduced his insurance about half within a month past. Nothing was saved from his store, not even his books. His notes, cash, &c., he always kept in a small trunk, which was safe in the vaults of the Union Bank. The fire then extended to John S. Jones's extensive oil and paint store, and from the nature of his stock the confingration was most furious; he is said to be a heavy loser, and but partially insured. The next store was occupied by F. Lanneau, as a wholesale grocery and provision store, and here the heat from burning bacon, molasses, &c., was very intense. His stock was insured for \$10,000, which will cover his losses. During the burning of this store a severe explosion occurred, supposed to be from gun powder, scattering bricks, tile, &c., among the firemen and citizens, but happily without injury to any one. The stores on the north and south ends of the block were unoccupied, and were but partially burnt. The range of buildings is insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, for \$40,000, and the same office has about \$40,000 more on the different stocks. Directly to the north of the burnt buildings, separated by a narrow street, is Vendue Range, and serious fears were entertained that the fire would extend to the stores and warehouses on that street: under this idea several of the auctioneers moved their stocks of goods, causing to some of them considerable loss by theft, mud, water, &c. This was peculiarly the case with the goods of Mr. Bude, Milner, and Hanckel. They will, however, have a claim on the underwriters. D. C. Levy and A. Tobias also removed their goods. At one time the stores opposite the burning buildings were in great danger, but fortunately, the fire was confined to the block on which it commenced. The wind was high from the east,

JAMES GORBON BENNETT, Esq.:-

JAMES GORBON BENNETT, ESQ.:—

SIR—

In your paper of to-day, you speak of the Attorney General's having lost reputation during the late trial, as a man of talent and education. The learned gentleman's talents may be first-rate, but a school-boy would be ashamed of his grammar. Take the following example from his examination of a French witness through an interpreter;—

"Ask her, when she first see the letters!!"

This was repeated twice in the same words—but the lady was very eloquent, and did not give a direct answer. The learned attorney, therefore, for the third time, said—

Ask her when she first seen the letters!!!

So much for grammar. Subsequently, in addressing the jury, he exclaimed, "but this is not is case that requires any rheto-rorical display." I confess I do not understand this, it may therefore be correct; consequently I decline doing any more than naming it to you confidentially—lest "I should be written down an ass."

Snon.

Bankrupt List.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. Carl Klauberg, cutler, N. Y.
James F. Cooke, N. Y.
Thomas R. Tanner, N. Y.
Henry C. Sleight, Pleasant Valley.
Joseph H. Marshall, jeweller, (late firm Spencer and

Court of Common Pleas.

Oct.1.—Before Judges Ulshoeffer, Ingraham and Inglis.
Decisions.—John Westervell, Jr., vs. Monmouth B. Hart.
—This was a motion for attachment against the Sheriff, in not making seasonable return. An execution for \$360 had been given to Mr. Hubbell, deputy sheriff, against Samuel M. Wiseman, as drawer, and Edwin L. B. Brooks and Wm.
B. Fash, as endorsers on a note. He levied upon Wiseman's furniture, the non-exempt portion of which was insufficient, then struck upon and advertised Fash's real estate, on which other executions exist, instead of proceeding against the personal property of Brooks. The Court stated that the rule to show cause had been served a day too soon, and on that account the motion is denied.

Jul G. Stone vs. Charles G. Christman.—A verdict of \$125 had been obtained against defendant, as a common carrier, subject to correction by the court, which altered the award to \$33. Motion is made for re-consideration, solely as relates to costs. Order revoked, and original finding of jury confirmed, the plaintiffs to receipt agreeably to opinion of the Court.

Cunstingham & Harris vs. Monmouth B. Hart.—Relative to writ of fiera fasias, which had been settled—Sheriff discharged from attachment, without costs; provided, he makes return within five days.

Marine Court.

Oct. 1.—Before Judge Sherman.

David S. Gandon vs. Abel M. Quimby,—The plaintiff is a dentist from the State of Maine, and is now absent on a visit there. The defendent and his family resided in Warren street. His lady's teeth becoming imperfect, Dr. G. importuned her repeatedly, (as stated by a sweet-looking female friend of Mrs. Q.,) to give him the job of making her a beautiful new set, removing all that remained, excepting the six front upper ones, which were sound, to enable him to do so. On assurance of the ease and beauty, and good service of new ones, she finally consented, agreeing to pay \$50 when the teeth ware perfected. When finished, they were placed in her mouth, but did to the finished, they were placed in her mouth, but did to the finished, with a good appetite, to a hearty dinner. In vain the Doctor altered them—in vain assured her that they would accommodate themselves to her gums, and fit by and-bye—her mouth continued to become still more infamed, still after seven months of pain and torture, she would accommodate themselves to her gums, and fit by and-bye—her mouth continued to become still more infamed, still after seven months of pain and torture, she gave up the idea of trying them any longer. Tweive dollars had been paid on a cast being taken of the mouth, and suit is brought for the balance. An eminent dentist who emamined the teeth, said they had not been well made—the upper and lower rows did not shut together square, and therefore rendered mastification and articulation difficult—a small gold band (which the counsel for defendant called a bucket handle,) extended from one side to the other of the upper teeth, passing over the sound coes in front, but chafing and injuring the eye-teeth—the pins which fastened the pivot joint of the two rows were not placed one immediately above the other as they should have been, so that when the mouth opened the upper row would be drawn back, and the lower pressed forward, thus distorting the gums. Mrs. Q kept the teeth, which were se

Circuit Court.

Oct. 1.—Before Judge Kent.

Hinckley Williams vs. Benjamin F. Bigelow.—This was an action fer libel, the damages laid at \$10,000. Mr. Williams was a merchant in good standing, at Goshen, Mass., and the defendant a somewhat extensive carriage manufacturer. Some difficulty had occurred between them.—The defendent went South on business, and wrote several anonymous letters to the creditors and acquaintance of plaintiff, reflecting upon his credit and character. The letters had the effect apparently intended. Mr. Williams was struck upon, his business broken up, and, so far as peeuniary matters went, completely ruined. No defence was offered. The anonymous letters were traced to defendent by several witnesses. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1000 damages, and six cents costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Josiah Howe.

Court Callendar-This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT .- Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 15, 16.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 82, 105, 115, 124, 125, 16, 21, 48, 130 to 140, 297.
COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 149, 39, 139, 79, 103, 23, 25, 61, 53, 65, 81, 129, 133, 151, 169.
Part 2—Nos. 102, 6, 24, 28, 34, 46, 50, 52, 54, 62, 122, 130, 170, 186.

Andre Papers.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Allow one of your readers to express the pleasure he has derived from the perusal of the papers published in the Herald, relating to the case of Major Andre. They are not only highly interesting in themselves, but valuable historical documents. The thanks of the public are due to Colonel Beekman for permitting this use to be made of them. In regard to one of your queries, it will be seen in Sparks' Lite of Arnold (p. 228) that he had the originals before him in writing that work, and that he has given a brief account of their contents.

Mr. Sparks also mentions other papers, (Life of Arnold, p. 222,) which can be hardly less interesting or important. These are the testimony of Paulding, Williams, and others, at the trial of Joshua Smith. It is also known, that Lafayette, Knox, and other officers of high rank were examined at the same time; and as this trial was in the nature of a court martial, the testimony was undoubtedly taken down in writing. The records of this testimony are probably in the possession of Colonel Beekman, as they would naturally accompany the papers which you have published. Will not Colonel Beekman extend his liberality still further, and allow these papers to meet the public eye through the same channel?

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date and permanent relief guaranteed. Sold in bottles, 75 cts each.

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enders.

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usconarges from the urethra. Sold in bottles at 50 cents and el cach.

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